

CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

AUGUST 30 (legislative day, August 27), 1951.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2079]

The Committee on Foreign Relations, having had under consideration the recommendation of the President for a contribution by the United States to the International Children's Emergency Fund, unanimously report an original bill (S. 2079) and recommend that it do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

This bill authorizes the appropriation of \$12,000,000 to the President for contributions to the International Children's Emergency Fund for the fiscal year 1952. The President may contribute these funds in such a manner and on such terms as he deems to be in the interest of the United States to support international children's welfare work.

COMMITTEE ACTION

The Senate, on August 9, 1951, received a message from the President asking for the authorization of a contribution of \$12,000,000 by the United States to the International Children's Emergency Fund for fiscal year 1952. Enabling legislation was introduced on August 16, 1951 by Senator Green and 12 other Senators in the form of an amendment to S. 1762, the Mutual Security Act of 1951. The President's request and the proposed amendment were considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations on August 22, 1951. At that time the committee agreed not to include this proposal as an amendment to the Mutual Security Act but to introduce and report simultaneously an original bill, S. 2079, with language substantially the same as in the proposed amendment.

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BACKGROUND

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established by a United Nations resolution of December 11, 1946, after the dissolution of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), to meet the desperate needs of children and nursing and pregnant mothers in the wake of the devastation of war. Although UNICEF was originally set up to meet an emergency situation, the United Nations General Assembly on December 1, 1950, voted to continue the Children's Fund for an additional 3 years, in the light of the continuing need of children in many parts of the world. The United States abstained from voting on the resolution, because it was not in conformity with our proposal for a program which would be an integral part of the United Nations program on a permanent and world-wide basis, with emphasis on training services, demonstrations, and advisory assistance, instead of direct relief. The United States did not succeed in having its position adopted because of a wide-spread feeling by middle eastern and Asian delegates, that while the emergency in Europe may be over, emergency conditions in their areas remained.

CHANGING NATURE OF UNICEF OPERATIONS

For more than a year, however, the Children's Fund has been shifting the emphasis, both geographically and in content, of its programs. Programs behind the iron curtain have been or are being discontinued. Programs in Europe have been curtailed and the greater part of UNICEF operations shifted to Latin America, the Middle East, and Asia. The nature, too, of the programs has been changing from those of an emergency relief character to those involving more fundamental long-run benefits, such as training programs, mass health campaigns, and disease control. For its long-range goals, UNICEF has established closer working relations with the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, whereby the Children's Fund finances the programs and these specialized agencies provide the technical staff to advise the governments on the execution of the programs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

In its 4 years of operations, the Children's Fund has made services and supplies available to 61 countries. It has assisted more than 15 million children in Europe with food, clothing, and health services. It has tested 35 million and inoculated 20 million children in its tuberculosis campaign. It has supplied equipment for maternal and child health centers, raw materials for children's shoes and clothing, milk conservation machinery to provide safe milk, local training of nonprofessional medical workers and midwives, and a score of other services.

UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS

The United States because of its deep humanitarian interest in the welfare of children has contributed for the past 4 years to the

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Children's Fund. The following table shows past authorizations, appropriations, and contributions:

Summary of United States contributions to the United Nations International Childrens' Emergency Fund

Year	Authorized	Appropriated	Contributed
1947.....	\$40,000,000 (Public Law 84).....	\$40,000,000 (Public Law 271).....	\$27,957,000
1948.....	\$60,000,000 (Public Law 472).....	\$35,000,000 (Public Law 793).....	21,327,000
1949.....	Public Law 170 extended unspent balance through June 1950.		20,960,000
1950.....	\$15,000,000 (Public Law 535).....	\$5,750,000 (Public Law 45) ¹	4,756,000
1951.....	President Truman recommended \$12,000,000. ²		

¹ Obligated against contributions of other governments to the Department of State, but not released to UNICEF pending policy decision on 1952 authorization.

² The Department of State requested \$15,000,000, but the Bureau of the Budget cut this amount to \$12,000,000.

The United States contributions, except for the appropriation early this year of \$5,750,000 for fiscal 1951, have been exhausted since the spring of 1951. The \$5,750,000 has not been transmitted to the Children's Fund as yet.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

The United States has been by no means the sole supporter of UNICEF. Voluntary private as well as governmental contributions for the fund have come from all parts of the world. The following table shows total public and private contributions to that fund through December 1950, by countries.

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Country-by-country contributions and pledges to UNICEF from its inception through December 1950

[United States dollar equivalent, in thousands]

Country	Government contributions	Private contributions including UNAC	Total
Afghanistan		2	2
Australia	10,449	2,180	12,629
Austria	41		41
Belgium	36	151	187
Bolivia		1	1
Brazil	92		92
Bulgaria	6		6
Canada	6,723	1,471	8,194
Ceylon		11	11
Chile		12	12
Costa Rica	10		10
Cuba	15	54	69
Czechoslovakia	1,100	311	1,411
Denmark	417		417
Dominican Republic	270	18	288
Ecuador	5	13	18
Ethiopia		1	1
Finland	70	14	84
France	2,072	125	2,197
Germany	120		120
Greece	45	9	54
Guatemala	10	6	16
Haiti	4		4
Honduras		11	11
Hungary	23		23
Iceland	139	500	639
India	81		81
Indonesia	100	13	113
Iran	4	5	9
Iraq	14		14
Israel	50		50
Italy	875	58	933
Jordan	2		2
Liberia	1	1	2
Liechtenstein		3	3
Luxemburg	11	3	14
Monaco		3	3
Mozambique		73	73
Netherlands	6	27	33
Newfoundland	100		100
New Zealand	1,493	2,138	3,631
Nicaragua		3	3
Norway		216	307
Pakistan	91	5	96
Panama	33	2	35
Peru	9	4	13
Philippines	200	60	260
Poland	1,033		1,033
San Marino		1	1
Sweden	112	336	448
Switzerland	2,357	173	2,530
Thailand	523	54	577
Turkey	18		18
Union of South Africa	443	1,552	1,995
United Kingdom	403	1,456	1,859
United Kingdom territories:			
Malaya	29		29
Singapore	9		9
Other		152	152
United States of America	75,000	801	75,801
Uruguay	1,000		1,000
Venezuela	100	17	117
Yugoslavia	892	60	952
Private donations by United Nations Secretariat, delegations and specialized agencies, etc.		348	348
Total	106,636	12,454	119,090

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The United States has, on a per capita basis, contributed more to UNICEF than all other countries except Australia, New Zealand, Iceland, Canada, and Switzerland.

UNICEF PROGRAM AND FINANCES FOR FISCAL 1952

As of July 31, 1951, UNICEF reported pledges and contributions from other states of \$6,361,844.55 which will be available for its program in fiscal 1952. In addition to this amount, the United States contribution of \$5,750,000 appropriated earlier this year will also be available. These amounts, together with the appropriation of \$12,000,000 proposed in this bill, will give UNICEF \$24,111,844.55 for 1952. The estimated program for UNICEF in 1952 amounts to \$30,000,000 distributed as follows:

Summary of program

1. Maternal and child welfare:	
A. Supplies and equipment for basic maternal and child welfare programs.....	3,450,000
B. Training program.....	1,800,000
C. Mass health campaigns.....	8,700,000
2. Feeding, including inter alia milk conservation.....	4,550,000
3. Emergency situations.....	6,000,000
4. Freight.....	3,500,000
5. Administration.....	2,000,000
Total.....	30,000,000

The fund plans its programs only when money is in sight. The difference between the \$24,111,844.55 in sight and the \$30,000,000 needed, is expected to be made up by further contributions from United Nations members and private sources. The committee hopes that the Department of State will urge upon the other United Nations members the worthiness of this program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The International Children's Emergency Fund has done a most constructive job over the past 4 years. Now its remaining funds have been largely allocated and a dollar deficiency has forced UNICEF to curtail new programs, and incur a freight deficit, and threatens to dry up pipelines for supplies needed in the winters of 1951 and 1952. Although the United States has always supported the aims and work of the Children's Fund, the United States has not contributed anything to the program for almost a year. Legislation authorizing contributions to the fund expired on June 30, 1951, and new authority is needed to make further contributions to the fund.

The need of the children of the underdeveloped countries is just as great as was that of the children of Europe and so is our interest in them. We are concerned with their welfare not only for humanitarian reasons but also out of the awareness that, as citizens of the future, they will bear tremendous responsibilities, and their emotional and physical well-being now will better prepare them for their task. The social stability which the Children's Fund seeks to develop is inseparable from the cause of world peace. The committee, therefore, urges the Senate to take favorable action on this bill as soon as possible.

